

The Democratic Standard.

DEVOTED TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS—THE DIFFUSION OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—AND THE REFORM OF ALL POLITICAL ABUSES.

BY D. P. PALMER.

GEORGETOWN, O., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1840.

NEW SERIES.—VOL. I. NO. 15.

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For the Standard.

CHRONICLES OF MARTIN.

CHAPTER II.

1 And it came to pass, in the days of Martin Chief Ruler of the land of Columbia; and in the third year; that all the banks from Maine to Mexico shut their doors and refused to pay their debts.

2 Now, these banks had been made Treasurers for the land of Columbia, and therefore, they thought thus to bring much distress on the people, and enable themselves to give the land a ruler that would help them to cheat the poor and make themselves rich.

3 But behold, Martin called the great Sanhedrim of the people; and among them were the sons of Belial, who sought to assist their friends the bankites; and after much disputing with these Belialites, the Sanhedrim decided that they would give their notes to those they owed, if they would take them and give them grace, until they could earn the money; (for all the treasure was locked within the walls of the Banks,) and the thing pleased Martin well, for he was an honest man; and it was so.

4 Now be it remembered, that Andrew the great had thrown down the great Bank and deposed Nicholas the chief Captain of the money-changers in the land of Columbia; (for Andrew was chief ruler aforesaid, for eight years,) and having no treasury, had deposited the money in the several banks scattered over the land; and the people were well pleased, not suspecting that they would refuse to deliver it when demanded.

5 Now the bankites wished to remove Martin, for he was one of those that remain another four years; and much beloved by the people; and, therefore, a general meeting was called of all the mighty in the whole land, to be held in the land of Penn. And when they were met, the high Priest the son of Sprecker, called on the most high, with his hands spread abroad; and said: men and brethren, we shall be defeated; unless we call in all parties to our aid; let the bankites join to themselves the antimonies, the abolitionists, Tories of the old school, and Tories of the new school, and all hues of Oppositionists; and let Herod and Pilate make friends; and thus shall we ride into power in despite of the unthinking laboring classes of men; who, we know are not qualified to govern themselves. And the subtlety of the High Priest was commended; and they said with a shout: O! Sprecker live forever! and they were exceedingly joyful.

6 Now it only remained to be decided, who should be the man chosen to supplant Martin; and the best means to be employed to insure success. And one spoke on this wise and another on that. Now there was the prophet Daniel in the East, and Harrison surnamed Wm., and Harry the Clay in the West; and Birney and Tyler, of great renown in the South Country;—and our said Harry is the man that shall rule over us; but others who were of the baser sort said, Sir you speak unadvisedly, know you not that Harry is a dealer in black wool; and therefore, thy proposition will not carry with the humane of our land of liberty.

7 And another said the prophet Daniel is the man that shall reign over us; but another spoke and said, thou hast judged unwisely also, for Daniel is of those that hold to mysticisms; therefore, he can't go, for those called antimonies will not be ruled by him. Then said one behold! William the Conqueror, the hero of two wars; the Whigs' anointed, the chosen of office-seekers; that bled, died and rose again. He it is shall rule over us—no said another, the prophet Daniel hath said, that he is disgraced to his party; that he is a petticoat Hero; and that he is old and imbecile, and both mentally and physically disqualified for the discharge of the high duties of chief ruler; but said Ogle the scribe, thou speakest as one of the silly ones; for Daniel said these things, when he and Wm. were at enmity; but now are they friends.—And yet, Daniel knows that Wm. is not very mighty in word nor deed; and also, that his memory is short; but we will find Committee men that are lynx-eyed and capable. Moreover, we only wish a Bank Ruler; therefore, it matters not who he is; for Nicholas and his friends both in England and Columbia, will take

care for him, but we must agree among ourselves without regard to principles.

8 Then Daniel opened his mouth and spake, (and all gave ear) saying, men and brethren ye know that I crossed the great water and conferred with our friends; and they are waiting to be gracious to us in our undertakings against Martin; because they hate Martin, not only because he is the friend and follower of Andrew the great; whom they fear more than Satan; but because he is one of those that despise British gold, and British monopolists and British rule.

Therefore, are they ready, with money, with garlands, with jewels, with broadcloths, with silks, with devices, with false charges, (at these words Ogle's eyes sparkled,) with banners, with vessels great and small; and all manner of instructions and assistance, necessary for the supplanting of Martin, and the bringing of us back to the rock whence we were hewn. And the whole convocation cried out with a loud voice, O Daniel live forever! for thy advice is good and thou dost always judge right; and they with one voice said, Daniel, speak on, for to thee we look for advice, and whatever thou sayest that will do.

9 And he spake and said, men and brethren ye know that the time for reason and argument has gone by, and the ignorant laboring classes must be convinced by their sufferings, who do vote, but are not capable of judging, not even in ordinary matters; and they gave the more earnest heed. Now indeed is Wm. the man on whom all branches of the party can safely unite. To the northern abolitionists is he an abolitionist; to Rives the Southern is he an anti-abolitionist; although he proved by Gatch the Judge, that he joined an abolition society in his boyhood, in Richmond in the land of slaves; and says he has always carried out the principles; yea he had said the surplus revenue should be applied to the liberating of kink-heads. In one section is he a bank friend, and in another he says it is unconstitutional; yet he will sign its recharter when he is made chief ruler, if the bankites are the strongest.

10 And now indeed, let it be published from Dan to Bersheba; that William is the man of our choice; and send chosen men good and true, to North Bend; that they may be a body guard to him; for ye know that aforesaid, these Democrats, having the impudence of Satan; took upon them to catechise him;—and indeed he gave them courage by saying a candidate should answer questions; but instruct his guard to say, that he answers no questions, nor writes for the public eye, during his present position; and send heralds throughout the land of Columbia, and send them blow the trumpet and proclaim William King over all the land of Columbia; from Maine to Mexico; and from the lakes to the great sea; and as they go instruct every one his brother, and each one his neighbor saying, we are no longer Democratic whigs, nor are we national republicans, nor are we Jefferson whigs, nor are we blue light federalists, nor are we Hartford Convention federalists, nor are we Revolutionary Tories; But say secretly with an oath not to publish; that we are the no-party composed of the gleanings of all parties; and baptised in a bottle or broken jug in the corner of a log cabin, after having taken a passage in a bark canoe, with a Coon skin sail, and boarded on corn dodgers and hard cider, to prove that we are not dandies; therefore are we Ciderites.

11 And Daniel ceased speaking, and the air was rent with the shout of O! Daniel, live forever! as William liveth, and thy soul liveth, as thou hast said, so shall it be done; and they betook themselves immediately to the discharge of their several duties.

12 As for William, he attempted to return his thanks to Daniel, and Harry, and Ogle, and Davis, and Corwin, and many more Bankites, who had drawn close around him—but his eyes filled, his heart palpitated, the first word, I—I—I—I—died on his lips; and he sunk to the earth; the high Priest lifted his head, and turning his eyes upon Daniel and Harry he said faintly, Secretary; and was carried away senseless, by Gwynne Wright and Spencer,—and perhaps will never recover the power of speech during his natural life.

13 The estimated expense of keeping a pack of fox-hounds in England, and hunting four days a week, and occasionally a bye day is \$20,000 a year. And it may be added that not far from the estates of those who perpetrate such follies may be found the poor who live on scarcely enough to keep soul and body together! Sat. Cour.

ASSIMILATION.—A gentleman was asked why he hated Mr. G.—“I do not hate him,” said he, “neither do I hate bedbugs, but I don't like to have them around me.”

Read! Read!! Read!!!

TESTIMONY OF J. D. STEVENSON,
In the matter of the investigation of the charges of fraudulent votes at the fall elections of 1838, in the city of New York, before the Recorder and Justice George W. Matsell, on the 22d October, 1840.

City and County of New York, ss.

J. D. STEVENSON, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That he is well acquainted with James B. Glentworth, of the City of New York, Tobacco Inspector for the port of New York. That deponent was desirous to know whether the said Glentworth would be continued in the office, or re-appointed in the event of the success of Governor Seward. That Glentworth thereupon informed this deponent that he could command his reappointment and that the persons having the central power would not dare to remove him, as he had them in his power; and that he was possessed of documentary evidence by which he could enforce it. Deponent not knowing what his power or documents were, became anxious to know what control he had, and what documents he was possessed of, and therefore asked said Glentworth to show them, intending at the time to aid him if it was fair and honorable, and without the slightest idea that such exhibition would lead to the result hereinafter stated. Some time in September last, said Glentworth gave this deponent a history of his operations, and stated, that at the instance of R. M. Blatchford, Simeon Draper, James Bowen, R. C. Wetmore, and Moses H. Grinnell, he went from this city to Philadelphia, in the month of October, 1838, just previous to the fall election, to procure persons to come on to this city to vote at said election. That he went on with Robert Swartwout, and was, with said Robert Swartwout, appointed for that purpose.

That while there, he continued making his arrangements and employing persons to procure voters to be sent on until the Friday preceding the election, when James Bowen sent on a man by the name of Ford, with a letter to him. Glentworth, containing five hundred dollars, and requesting him to stop all further proceedings and arrangements, and with directions to compensate the men and leaders, and quiet them as much as possible, and so let the matter drop.

That this letter reached him on Friday evening. On the next morning he left Philadelphia for New York, and on his arrival in New York he had an interview with Bowen, Blatchford, Draper, Grinnell and Wetmore, at Blatchford's office, at which he, Glentworth, informed them, that to attempt to stop the affair would lead to a full exposure; the excuse they offered for wishing to stop was the want of funds. After some conversation they separated, agreeing to meet at Draper's house, on Saturday night at ten o'clock, each to see what could be done in the way of funds in the mean time. At the time appointed, they all met at Draper's house, where it was determined to proceed, and they again separated at two o'clock on Sunday morning. At this time Draper gave him two sight drafts on Charles Gill of Philadelphia, for one thousand dollars each, or drafts for two thousand dollars. That he, Glentworth, again left the City for Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, with said drafts and other funds. As soon as he reached Philadelphia, he saw Mr. Gill, who at once gave him checks on the United States Bank for the amount of the drafts, one of which checks was cashed for him, Glentworth, by Mr. Bridges or Dorrance, of the United States Hotel, and the other by George Riston, a Broker of Philadelphia. That he, Glentworth, on the same day, met by appointment at the house of George Riston (at which Riston cashed the check before spoken of,) James Young, a police officer, Robert Miller, then a Captain of the watch, and Mr. Swift the Mayor of Philadelphia. That he, Glentworth, then in the presence of Mayor Swift and Riston, paid Miller five hundred and sixty dollars, and Young the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, in consideration of which they were to bring or send on to New York voters at twenty-five or thirty dollars a head, a list of which they each furnished. That this payment was made on Sunday, the 4th day of November, 1838, and he took from them each a receipt for the amount so paid—the original of which he exhibited to deponent.—He further stated that the same kind of scheme was arranged for the Spring elections of 1839 in New York, and that he went on to Philadelphia, to make the arrangements. That in the spring of 1839, Henry W. Havens, of the City of New York, was sent on from New York to him at Philadelphia, with two thousand dollars from Bowen—that Havens reached Philadelphia at twelve o'clock on the night of the eighth of April—that he, Glentworth, met Havens at the railroad depot, from

which place Havens accompanied him and Charles Swint, in a hack to Saunderson's Hotel, at which place he, Havens, entered a fictitious name upon the books—that Havens saw him pay Swint five hundred dollars of the money Havens brought on to him, for which money he stated that he took Swint's receipt,—he receipt he showed to me, deponent—he also stated that Havens well knew the object for which that money was paid to Swint; that Havens the next morning returned to New York. Glentworth also stated that Noah Cook, of the City of New York, brought men down from Albany, and changed their clothing to enable them to, and that that they did go to different Wards to vote, and that Noah Cook was at that time a member of Assembly—that this was in the year 1839; and he also said that Noah Cook aided in changing the Dresses of men, that they might vote in different wards, and that Noah Cook took an active part in the arrangements thus made for the November election of 1838—that William C. Lawrence and J. Nathan were the Secretaries and aids in the upper committee room of the National Hall, in directing and sending out the men to different Wards.

That one Robert Looney, of Philadelphia, had also sent on men from Philadelphia to vote, who, after they arrived in this city, were sent out to the Alms-house, where one M'Arde, who was at that time employed, then took charge of them—that M'Arde is now a keeper at the Debtors' prison—that the superintendent of the shoemakers' department knew this to be true, as well as the physician of the Alms-house—that Bela Badger, of Philadelphia, was concerned with him in the business, and he corresponded with him [Glentworth] under the assumed name of George W. Rhawn, to whom letters were directed, No 293 North Second Street, Philadelphia, being the house of a confidential friend of Badger's—that Armstrong J. Homersfelt, sailmaker, 41 Peck Alley, brought or sent on to New York, in April, 1839, upwards of twenty men, and that he was paid twenty-five or thirty dollars per man for their voting in different wards of this city—that to convince deponent of the truth of his assertion, he handed this deponent three letters, purporting to be written to him by George W. Rhawn, which were, as he alleged, in truth written to him by said Bela Badger, which letters are hereto annexed dated respectively 2d, 6th and 9th of April, 1839—that he also showed me two receipts of Charles Swint, one dated the 8th of April, 1839, for five hundred dollars, and one the 9th of April of the same year, for five hundred and twenty-five dollars—also, three several receipts of John Saunders, amounting to nine hundred dollars, dated the 9th of April, 1839, and one other of Robert Looney, dated in April of the same year, for seven hundred dollars, and a great many other receipts, all of which appeared to be, and deponent believes were, original receipts, amounting to, in the aggregate, as Glentworth said, to between seven and nine thousand dollars, all of which had been thus expended, for procuring fraudulent votes from Philadelphia, all of which money he alleged had been furnished to him by the whig party, or persons belonging to that party, for this purpose. That upon the disclosures of these facts to deponent, by said Glentworth, and unwilling to believe, notwithstanding the evidence so produced the truth of this statement, deponent determined that he would proceed to Philadelphia, and if possible, have an interview with the persons named. To this end, deponent took from Glentworth, a letter directed to Mayor Swift, of Philadelphia, of which the following is a copy:—“Dear Sir: the bearer is entitled to your fullest confidence—James B. Glentworth,” and with this letter proceeded from this city on the 11th of October, instant, and on the evening of that day waited on Col. Swift, Mayor of Philadelphia, at his house, No. 107, South Tenth st. and delivered the letter to him, and thereupon said to him, after he had read the letter, that the object of deponent's visit was to make similar arrangements with those made by Glentworth, in the fall of 1838, and spring of 1839, and asked him if he could aid him. He, Swift, said he would. I then asked where I could find Miller and Young his deputies. He replied, that they were engaged on special duty that evening, but if I would come to his office between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, he would by a wink, point them out to me. He then asked me what my object particularly was at this time. I told him it was to obtain lists of names that could be registered, and that I was desirous to get as many of the men who were on before as possible—that when they came on they would better understand themselves; that he said was desirable, and that I could place the fullest confidence in Miller.

I asked him what was the best time for me to see Bela Badger; he replied, in the morning, and that he would arrange it, if I chose, that I might place the fullest reliance upon his and Badger's aid. I then asked him when it would be best to have a meeting with some of those men, such as Young and Miller, naming them, and at the same time suggesting Riston's.

He said Riston was not to be trusted, that he was an intemperate, noisy fellow, and that he could not consent to a meeting of any of his officers at his, Riston's house. I then told him that I understood Glentworth to say, that he, Riston, had on a former occasion cashed checks for him, and he, Swift, was present at Riston's house, with Miller and Young, in November, 1838; to which he said yes, but it was dangerous, and had like to have caused detection, notwithstanding he, Swift, had been most cautious in all his movements, to avoid being known in the affair. On the next day, I went about ten o'clock to the mayor's office, where he introduced me to Robert Miller. Miller and myself walked into the Park, back of the State House, and Miller agreed to furnish me a list of names by half past three o'clock. He stated to me that he and his men voted in New York, at the November election, in 1838, in nearly all the wards, and that he saw most of the Whig committee in their room; he said he would send me as many of the old men, meaning those that were on before, as possible, whose names on the list would be marked with a cross, X.

Upon this I left Miller, and went in search of Saunders and Thornton, and found them on the side walk, in front of the State House, and asked them if they knew Glentworth of New York, to which they replied yes. I informed them that I had come on the same business that he had in 1838 and 1839, and asked whether they could furnish me with some men for the coming election in November.

They said yes, upon the same terms they had furnished them to Glentworth, which was thirty dollars per man. They then agreed to meet me at the watchbox, at the corner of Chesnut and Sixth sts., at seven o'clock that evening, at which time they said they would furnish me with a list of the men they would procure, which should consist principally, of the men they had sent on before, and the names of all such as were on before, should be marked on that list with a cross. They said they were both in New York, with the men in the spring of 1839, at the election in April; that they were frequently spoken to at the polls, by citizens in New York, who knew them, and that the excuse they gave for being there was, that they had come on to prevent the Philadelphia Locofocos from voting in New York.

I saw Saunders a second time, at the rooms of the County Commissioners. I asked him if he knew any of the Executive Committee of New York. He said he had seen them all; that he was very well acquainted with Noah Cook, who aided in changing clothes of the persons who voted. Saunders said he had operated in the Eighth, Seventeenth, Fifth, Second, Sixth, and Fourth wards, in the city of New York; that he could not meet at seven, as agreed upon, but that Thornton would furnish a list for both of them. Saunders resides at 184, North Second street. At 2 o'clock I saw Bela Badger; ascertained from him that he had written to Glentworth before, under the name of George W. Rohan, No 293, North Second street, promised to furnish me a list of men, directed to Mr. Jarvis, 199, Upper Post Office, city of New York.—Badger said he wished he had twenty-five men from New York, on here, [Philadelphia], as he could vote them three hundred times, as he had the names on the list. He said Looney was a good fellow, and could be depended upon; that he [Looney] had often furnished him, Badger, with men.

That on one occasion he furnished 170 men. Badger said that Charles Swint could not be depended upon, that he was a Swiss, and had become a poor sot, and advised that I had better not see either him or John Swint, as Charles Swint nearly caused an exposure of the whole affair before, in consequence of his not paying the men he took to New York on that occasion; that he [Badger], Mayor Swift and others, had raised the money and paid them after they came back. Badger said he had a spy upon all his men, and knew which of them did their work well while in New York, and that his list should be composed of such men as understood themselves, and could be depended upon. Half past 3 o'clock I depended upon. Half past 3 o'clock I saw Miller in the Park, back of the State House. As I approached him he said follow. I did so. He joined me there and gave me a list of names. He stated that all those which were checked with a pencil were in New York before, and voted in several of the Wards. He said Benjamin Bowne and Mitchell Graham might be registered in every ward, and they would swear through if necessary. He said his list, hereto annexed, marked E, was composed of the most desperate

daring fellows in the State, who could whip their weights in wildcats, and if properly managed would vote in every ward in the city. He stated he would come on with them, and he must have \$30 per man, which was the price Glentworth paid him in November, 1838. He said Colonel Swift (the Mayor of Philadelphia,) was present at the house of George Riston, with Young and himself, when Glentworth paid him and Young their money, which, as they understood at the time, Glentworth obtained from Riston, for a check which Riston had discounted for him. On the 12th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. I saw Robert Looney, plumber, at his house in 7th street. I told him my business was the same as Glentworth's was in 1838 and 1839, and I asked him if he could furnish me some men; he said yes—many of whom should be the same that were on to New York before, and at the same price Glentworth paid him. He said he understood his men, and that he would send such as would swear through in every ward, if necessary—that he had often furnished men here, (Philadelphia) particularly for the election between Naylor and Ingersoll, and that on that occasion he had twenty men who, by changing hats, had voted in every ward. He said Glentworth had paid him like a man, and that he should be promptly served. He stipulated that the money should be paid him in advance, as the men would work with better heart if paid before hand.—This interview with him was in a room back of his store.

After an interview of about half an hour we parted, having agreed to meet again at his house at two o'clock on the 13th, when he was to furnish me a list of men to be registered in New York. He agreed that if I wanted more men than the list he gave me, I was to write him a letter ordering pipe. And it was understood that for every foot of pipe ordered, he was to consider it an order for another man.

Half past 7 o'clock—I saw Thornton, at the watch box on the corner of Sixth street and Chesnut street; I went with him to Parker's oyster cellar, where I received a list, (for particulars refer to mem. attached to list of names he gave marked D.)

13th Oct., 104 A. M.—I saw James Young, High Constable, asked him if he could furnish any men, he said he could make up a list who would vote in every ward—that most of them would be the same who voted before, particularly Charles Swint, who, he said, voted in 16 wards. I asked him if he voted himself, he said he had in a number of wards, but he particularly recollected the 6th ward. I asked him if he was present with Miller and Mayor Swift at Riston's on any night in November, 1838; he said he was and that Glentworth paid him and Riston in the presence of the Mayor and Miller. He said he had received \$30 dollars a man, and that he should expect to receive the same again; he said he could not furnish me a list to day, but that he would make out one by the mail to-morrow for New York, and send it to me with every particular; that the names should be the real ones of the men. I ordered them to be enclosed to Mr. Jarvis, box No. 190, Upper Post Office. He said I could write to him, directed to James Young, High Constable, Philadelphia.

2 P. M.—I saw Looney and received his list. He said the two men marked were on to New York before, and voted in every ward; the one marked good, Looney said would vote in every ward if registered—the names are all in Looney's hand writing, and this list was signed by him in my presence, and is hereto annexed, marked F. At this interview Looney admitted that he received \$700 from Glentworth. He said our merchants must be good fellows to bleed so freely. He said he was the first man in the city who ever attempted to poll illegal votes, and that he managed it for three years before he let any one into the secret. He stated he had given the whigs possession of Fine ward by this means, and that he could carry any ward in the city at this time, but for the new plan of marching voters upix rows; that if they voted as formerly, when every man put his vote in as he best could, he could do as he pleased. He said he used to have men so arranged that he could poll as many votes as he pleased. I left him, he having given me his list, and having promised to write me by the mail of the next day under cover to Mr. Jarvis, 190 Upper Post Office, enclosing a list of men he could send on, that he would mark such names as were to be considered true men.

After I left Looney, I met James Young in Chesnut street; he promised to make out his list, and send it by mail of the next day, of men who could be trusted as leaders, and such as would come on immediately and register themselves. He promised to come on with them and register himself with them, if I requested it.

Half past, 4 P. M.—I called on George

which place Havens accompanied him and Charles Swint, in a hack to Saunderson's Hotel, at which place he, Havens, entered a fictitious name upon the books—that Havens saw him pay Swint five hundred dollars of the money Havens brought on to him, for which money he stated that he took Swint's receipt,—he receipt he showed to me, deponent—he also stated that Havens well knew the object for which that money was paid to Swint; that Havens the next morning returned to New York. Glentworth also stated that Noah Cook, of the City of New York, brought men down from Albany, and changed their clothing to enable them to, and that that they did go to different Wards to vote, and that Noah Cook was at that time a member of Assembly—that this was in the year 1839; and he also said that Noah Cook aided in changing the Dresses of men, that they might vote in different wards, and that Noah Cook took an active part in the arrangements thus made for the November election of 1838—that William C. Lawrence and J. Nathan were the Secretaries and aids in the upper committee room of the National Hall, in directing and sending out the men to different Wards.

That one Robert Looney, of Philadelphia, had also sent on men from Philadelphia to vote, who, after they arrived in this city, were sent out to the Alms-house, where one M'Arde, who was at that time employed, then took charge of them—that M'Arde is now a keeper at the Debtors' prison—that the superintendent of the shoemakers' department knew this to be true, as well as the physician of the Alms-house—that Bela Badger, of Philadelphia, was concerned with him in the business, and he corresponded with him [Glentworth] under the assumed name of George W. Rhawn, to whom letters were directed, No 293 North Second Street, Philadelphia, being the house of a confidential friend of Badger's—that Armstrong J. Homersfelt, sailmaker, 41 Peck Alley, brought or sent on to New York, in April, 1839, upwards of twenty men, and that he was paid twenty-five or thirty dollars per man for their voting in different wards of this city—that to convince deponent of the truth of his assertion, he handed this deponent three letters, purporting to be written to him by George W. Rhawn, which were, as he alleged, in truth written to him by said Bela Badger, which letters are hereto annexed dated respectively 2d, 6th and 9th of April, 1839—that he also showed me two receipts of Charles Swint, one dated the 8th of April, 1839, for five hundred dollars, and one the 9th of April of the same year, for five hundred and twenty-five dollars—also, three several receipts of John Saunders, amounting to nine hundred dollars, dated the 9th of April, 1839, and one other of Robert Looney, dated in April of the same year, for seven hundred dollars, and a great many other receipts, all of which appeared to be, and deponent believes were, original receipts, amounting to, in the aggregate, as Glentworth said, to between seven and nine thousand dollars, all of which had been thus expended, for procuring fraudulent votes from Philadelphia, all of which money he alleged had been furnished to him by the whig party, or persons belonging to that party, for this purpose. That upon the disclosures of these facts to deponent, by said Glentworth, and unwilling to believe, notwithstanding the evidence so produced the truth of this statement, deponent determined that he would proceed to Philadelphia, and if possible, have an interview with the persons named. To this end, deponent took from Glentworth, a letter directed to Mayor Swift, of Philadelphia, of which the following is a copy:—“Dear Sir: the bearer is entitled to your fullest confidence—James B. Glentworth,” and with this letter proceeded from this city on the 11th of October, instant, and on the evening of that day waited on Col. Swift, Mayor of Philadelphia, at his house, No. 107, South Tenth st. and delivered the letter to him, and thereupon said to him, after he had read the letter, that the object of deponent's visit was to make similar arrangements with those made by Glentworth, in the fall of 1838, and spring of 1839, and asked him if he could aid him. He, Swift, said he would. I then asked where I could find Miller and Young his deputies. He replied, that they were engaged on special duty that evening, but if I would come to his office between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, he would by a wink, point them out to me. He then asked me what my object particularly was at this time. I told him it was to obtain lists of names that could be registered, and that I was desirous to get as many of the men who were on before as possible—that when they came on they would better understand themselves; that he said was desirable, and that I could place the fullest confidence in Miller.

I asked him what was the best time for me to see Bela Badger; he replied, in the morning, and that he would arrange it, if I chose, that I might place the fullest reliance upon his and Badger's aid. I then asked him when it would be best to have a meeting with some of those men, such as Young and Miller, naming them, and at the same time suggesting Riston's.

He said Riston was not to be trusted, that he was an intemperate, noisy fellow, and that he could not consent to a meeting of any of his officers at his, Riston's house. I then told him that I understood Glentworth to say, that he, Riston, had on a former occasion cashed checks for him, and he, Swift, was present at Riston's house, with Miller and Young, in November, 1838; to which he said yes, but it was dangerous, and had like to have caused detection, notwithstanding he, Swift, had been most cautious in all his movements, to avoid being known in the affair. On the next day, I went about ten o'clock to the mayor's office, where he introduced me to Robert Miller. Miller and myself walked into the Park, back of the State House, and Miller agreed to furnish me a list of names by half past three o'clock. He stated to me that he and his men voted in New York, at the November election, in 1838, in nearly all the wards, and that he saw most of the Whig committee in their room; he said he would send me as many of the old men, meaning those that were on before, as possible, whose names on the list would be marked with a cross, X.

Upon this I left Miller, and went in search of Saunders and Thornton, and found them on the side walk, in front of the State House, and asked them if they knew Glentworth of New York, to which they replied yes. I informed them that I had come on the same business that he had in 1838 and 1839, and asked whether they could furnish me with some men for the coming election in November.

They said yes, upon the same terms they had furnished them to Glentworth, which was thirty dollars per man. They then agreed to meet me at the watchbox, at the corner of Chesnut and Sixth sts., at seven o'clock that evening, at which time they said they would furnish me with a list of the men they would procure, which should consist principally, of the men they had sent on before, and the names of all such as were on before, should be marked on that list with a cross. They said they were both in New York, with the men in the spring of 1839, at the election in April; that they were frequently spoken to at the polls, by citizens in New York, who knew them, and that the excuse they gave for being there was, that they had come on to prevent the Philadelphia Locofocos from voting in New York.

I saw Saunders a second time, at the rooms of the County Commissioners. I asked him if he knew any of the Executive Committee of New York. He said he had seen them all; that he was very well acquainted with Noah Cook, who aided in changing clothes of the persons who voted. Saunders said he had operated in the Eighth, Seventeenth, Fifth, Second, Sixth, and Fourth wards, in the city of New York; that he could not meet at seven, as agreed upon, but that Thornton would furnish a list for both of them. Saunders resides at 184, North Second street. At 2 o'clock I saw Bela Badger; ascertained from him that he had written to Glentworth before, under the name of George W. Rohan, No 293, North Second street, promised to furnish me a list of men, directed to Mr. Jarvis, 199, Upper Post Office, city of New York.—Badger said he wished he had twenty-five men from New York, on here, [Philadelphia], as he could vote them three hundred times, as he had the names on the list. He said Looney was a good fellow, and could be depended upon; that he [Looney] had often furnished him, Badger, with men.

That on one occasion he furnished 170 men. Badger said that Charles Swint could not be depended upon, that he was a Swiss, and had become a poor sot, and advised that I had better not see either him or John Swint, as Charles Swint nearly caused an exposure of the whole affair before, in consequence of his not paying the men he took to New York on that occasion; that he [Badger], Mayor Swift and others, had raised the money and paid them after they came back. Badger said he had a spy upon all his men, and knew which of them did their work well while in New York, and that his list should be composed of such men as understood themselves, and could be depended upon. Half past 3 o'clock I depended upon. Half past 3 o'clock I saw Miller in the Park, back of the State House. As I approached him he said follow. I did so. He joined me there and gave me a list of names. He stated that all those which were checked with a pencil were in New York before, and voted in several of the Wards. He said Benjamin Bowne and Mitchell Graham might be registered in every ward, and they would swear through if necessary. He said his list, hereto annexed, marked E, was composed of the most desperate